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# THE MERCHANTS AVIZO,

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OR

## Instructions very neceſſary for their Sonnes and Servants, when they firſt ſend them beyond the Sea, as to *Spaine*, and *Portingale*, or other Countries.

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Written by a wel-willer to youth, *I. B.* Merchant in *Briſtoll.*

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LONDON,
Printed by *E. G.* for *Richard Whitaker*, and are to be ſold at his ſhop at the ſigne of the Kings Armes in Saint Pauls Churchyard, 1640.

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# TO THE WORSHIPFVLL, Mr. THOMAS ALDWORTH, Merchant of the City of *Briſtow*: and to all the Worſhipfull Company of the Merchants of the ſaid City: your bounden in good will, *I. B.* wiſheth unto your Worſhips, felicity in Heaven, and proſperity in Earth.

*WOrſhipfull, upon very earneſt motion and perſwaſion of a friend unto me, to ſet forth in publique this matter, which I onely had made private for inſtruction of me and mine: And then calling to remembrance ſome* neceſſity *and* duty: neceſſity, *becauſe by mine owne experience I know, how greatly my ſelfe, and many other my country-men, at our firſt going into Spain, were troubled with difficulties, for want of ſuch a paterne as this, for eaſe of our tender wits: And* duty, *becauſe I acknowledge my ſelfe bounden, both to your worſhip, and to all thoſe of my profeſſion, to employ my whole labours to doe you any pleaſure or profit that I might. I therefore have emboldened my ſelfe to dedicate and offer this my poore myte unto your Worſhips: whereby not onely your Name in particular may therein be ſtill remembred, but may alſo in generall make manifeſt your kind favours, who are ſtill willing to be furtherers of*

any generall good. My owne labour or skill, I confesse, is but very little or nothing in this thing, because I my self do but onely as a poore willing labourer, to help forward that worke: the foundation and platforme whereof, is setled and builded already. But my chiefe purpose herein is, only to worke a generall ease to all Merchants: whereby they may the lesse trouble themselves, either with writing, invention, or thought of these matters. And likewise, that it might be some stay to young and weake wits; yeelding them thereby the more freedome of minde towards their other businesse. Being carefull in my selfe to order this worke, that not onely (as I hope) it shall be lawfully permitted to be seene and read in any parts beyond the * sea: but also shall instruct young novices, to use greater brevity in their writings then commonly they are wont.

* If this booke may not bee thought tolerable beyond the Seas: then will it be yet a good exercise and but little labour, for every Prentise to copy it all out in writing: and so carry it with him for his instruction.

Wherefore I commit my selfe and my doings, first to the praise of God, and then to your good acceptance and favourable patronaging thereof. Desiring your Worships all, that howsoever you doe determine of the unability of this my labour; yet, that you vouchsafe to take in good part the ability of my love and good meaning in it. So I rest, beseeching God to give unto you all, eternall felicity in Heaven, and prosperity to your lives end here on Earth.

Your Worships bounden
in good will,

I. B.

# To the Reader.

WHen Merchants trade proceeds in peace,
And labours prosper well:
Then Common-weales in wealth increase,
As now good * proofe can tell.

* This was spoken when was a long stay of the Merchants trade, to the great decay of many a one.

For when the Merchants trade was free,
His ventures for to make:
Then every Art in his degree,
Some gaines thereof did take.

The Merchant made the Clothier rich,
By venting of his cloth:
The Clothier then sets many at worke,
And helpeth every craft.

For first the Spinsters hereby live,
The Weaver and the Dier:
By cloth the Shearemen also thrive,
When Merchant is the buyer.

The Landlord and the Tenant ſell,
by this meanes all their Woell;
Their Bieſe, their Corne, they ſell the more,
When Merchants purſe grow full.

The Grocer with the Vintner,
And Mercer profit reape;
When Spices, Silkes, and Wines come ſtore,
By Merchants ventures great.

The Vitler and the Huſband-man,
And Handicrafts each one:
Makes gaines, when Merchants ſhips & goods
Doe merrily come home.

The Sailers here hence gets their ſkill,
To rule the ſtately ſhip:
And ſo become right worthy men,
For Sea and Land moſt fit.

Yea, divers more the Merchants Trade,
Doth ſuccour and relieve:
As Bargeman, Craneman, Porter eke,
To him that Cart doth drive.

Let no man then grudge Merchants ſtate,
Nor wiſh him any ill:
But pray to God our King to ſave,
And Merchants ſtate helpe ſtill.

FINIS.

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# A GENERALL REMEMBRANCE FOR A SERVANT WHEN HE FIRST Travalleth to the Sea, as to Spaine or Portingale, or other Countries.

*Emmanuel.*

A Generall remembrance for you my servant *I.P.* that forasmuch as now it is my goodwill and determination, to imploy you (by the grace of God (in travell beyond the Seas: I doe thinke it therefore convenient, to recommend unto your carefull observation, these few exhortations and instructions following. First, and principally I doe earnestly exhort you, to have a most especiall care and regard to the performance of your daily duty of prayer and thanksgiving to God: not omitting presently upon your safe arrivall at your Port, to

render unto God moſt harty and * humble thankes for his gracious protection of you, by ſaying as in token of your thankefulnes, ſome godly praier of thankesgiving, or ſay only (with reverence upon your knees) our *Lords Praier*, giving him withall thankes in ſome words of your owne ſpirit.

* For to feare God and to be thankefull unto him, is the beginning of all happineſſe and proſperitie in our affaires.

Secondly, doe you remember, that preſently upon your arriuall at your Port: to make diligent inquiry whether any ſhips be bound either to this Port of *Briſtow*, or to any part of *England*. And then haue eſpeciall care, that by the neereſt that commeth to this Port, you write letters unto me, and to them that you haue to deale for, of the arrivall of your Ship: according to this plaine and briefe forme of inditing, as I will hereafter ſhew you. And ſo write likewiſe by your firſt letters, of the ſtate of your buſineſſe, and of the newes of the country, according as at that time paſſeth. And when you haue learned of any Ship that commeth for *England*, doe not your ſelfe make it * knowen to any body at all: but write and deliuer your letters ſecretly for it ſhall ſound much to your eſpeciall credit and good liking, when your diligence ſhall be ſo ſeene, that your letters ſhall ſhew the firſt arrivall of your Ship: becauſe it is the thing that every Merchant doth eſpecially long after to vnderſtand.

* This I ſay to procure the more care & diligence in a youth.

Thirdly, deale cloſely and ſecretlie in all your

your affaires and busines, and before you enterprise any thing, doe you after curteous and gentle manner aske counsell, either of some Merchant in the Shippe, or your Hoste, or of some English man: how you are to deale about your wares, both touching the landing it; the customing it; the selling it; the receiving of your moneyes; the buying of any wares againe; the customing the same againe; and to have out all your writs and dispatches for every such thing, as is needfull to be had. And having been thus once instructed, doe you with carefulnes remember it of your selfe against another time. Also be earnest in noting and marking every thing that you may, but be your selfe as secret and silent as is possible.

Fourthly, in any case shew your selfe lowly, curteous, and serviceable unto every person: for though you and many of us else may think, that too much lowlinesse bringeth contempt and disgrace unto us: yet assuredly (it is well known by experience) that there springeth of no one vertue so great fruit unto us, as of gentlenesse and humility: for it will both appease the anger and ill will of our enemies, and increase the good will of our friends. Also in no wise be not seduced by any person, to play at any kinde of game, especially Dice or Cards, nor to use feasting or banketting, or keeping company with women, nor to goe fine

and coſtly in apparell: for all theſe things are eſpecially noted, and doe bring any yong beginner to utter diſcredit and undoing.

Fiftly, carry this for an eſpeciall note, that whenſoever you have dealings for any Merchants: you doe in every point obſerve according to their commiſſion and direction. For although I know, it will ſomtimes ſeem to your ſelf, that you ſhal better pleaſe your Merchant, not to buy thoſe wares which he appointeth, becauſe of the deareneſſe of them: yet (I ſay) you ſhall give evermore beſt contentment to your Merchant, and ſave your ſelfe harmeles, when you fo'low his owne order and remembrance. And take this alſo for a caveat, that you never thinke the ſame ware which is beſt cheape, and is moſt bought up, that it will be beſt to beſtow your money thereon: for ordinarily it falleth out, that the quantity of the beſt cheape wares that is brought home, hath ſmaller utterance and leſſe profit, then ſuch deare wares as there commeth but very little quantity of. Alſo bee carefull in ſetting up ſafely your money when you have received it: and likewiſe be wary when you receive your moneys for your wares, craving the paines of ſome Merchant your friend, as to helpe you the firſt time to receive it for you, untill you have more knowledge to receive it your ſelfe.

More-

Moreover, be you in any wise circumspect touching your behaviour when you be in the Country of Spaine or elsewhere: and shew your selfe lowly and courteous to all people, and learne what be their Lawes and customes, and be carefull to keepe them. If any of the rude and common sort of people (as so it is in all Countries) will by chance offer you any abuse or wrong, appease them againe rather by sufferance and gentlenesse, than by revenge: for so shall you best quite your selfe, and overcome your enemie. In the sales of your wares, doe you, before you set price of it to any man, make inquiry how other English men have sold the like commodities, and so doe you accordingly set price of yours. And lightly doe not refuse the second or third chapmans offer: for most ordinarily it falleth out, that the first and fourth offer is never so good as the third offer: but in this you are to have a good insight your selfe, and to do according as is your haste and necessity for your sales.

Be most faithfull and just in all your accounts with every man, and defraud no man willingly not the value of a farthing. See that at no time you do take any mans doings or dealings into your hands, without my leave and counsell: because by the trouble of other mens busines, you may neglect and frustrate mine own. And have also regard, for those small adven-

tures which I ſhall licence you to make for your own private benefit: that every voyage you doe deliver me an account of it, where by from time to time I may ſee and know your reſtate, and what of right doth appertaine unto you. Be circumſpect and nigh in all your expences, making your reckoning, that what you now ſpare and ſave unto me, it may grow the more to your own benefit in time to come.

Laſtly (as I ſaid unto you in the beginning) let this be your firſt and chiefeſt point in all your actions, that eſpecially you omit not your dutifull ſervice towards Almighty God, but every morning & night, to pray that God will ſtill proſper and protect you, and to give him humble thankes that he hitherto hath alwaies mercifully defended you. And this doe you performe, by ſaying ſilently, reverentlie, and attentivelie, ſuch prayers as you have learned by heart: or if your memorie cannot well remember any other prayers, ſay to the praiſe of the bleſſed Trinitie, our * *Lords Prayer* and the *Creed*, uſing evermore withall theſe three points of meditation. Firſt, to meditate your ſinnes, and aske God heartily mercy, and ſtedfaſtlie purpoſe amendment. Secondly, meditate Gods benefits: and humbly thanke him. Thirdly, meditate your neceſſities: and crave his holy helpe for them. The which you may then conclude the effect of theſe meditations,

* *This order of Prayer I have thought, might bee good and godly: both becauſe of the country beyond the Seas, and becauſe of Merchants lets and hindrance to continue in long prayer.*

by saying lastly againe the Lords Praier. And this dutifull exercise of praier, I do require you never once to pretermit both at morning & at night, how hastie and urgent soever be your businesse. For how great equitie and reason is it, that we should spend at the least one halfe houre or little moment of the day in thankes, service, and mindfulnes of God: who is both carefull and mindefull to serve and succour us, even all the whole day and al our life long; Also never sit down, or rise up from meate, but be mindefull of God: and in expressing your thanksgiving, say some godly grace or other: or onlie say (rather then faile) no more then. *In the name of the Father, of the Sonne and of the Holy Ghost* and let those words shew your thankefulnes to God. Finally, in all your actions, use *diligence, conscience, silence* and *patience*. Thus making no doubt, but if you be mindfull of your duty and service to God, all things shall go well and have happy successe that you take in hand. But the contrarie doing: your labours will not prosper, nor any thing that you doe, will ever come to good passe or perfection. The holy Ghost be evermore your Protector.

Your maister to doe you any
good that you shall deserve.
*T. A.*

Heere

# Heere followeth a briefe forme of all ſuch Letters as you ſhall need to write throughout your whole voyage. The which forme is effectuall and ſufficient enough, and may ſtill be obſerved, untill by experience you may learne to indite better your ſelfe.

## *A letter to be written to your Maſter, if your Ship be forced by weather into any place, before you come to your Port of diſcharge.*

*Emmanuel.*

After my duty remembred, I pray for your good health and proſperity, &c. Theſe are certifying you, that by meanes of ill weather and contrary winds, we were within ſix daies after our departure from Kingrod, forced into Milford: where heere wee abide according to Gods pleaſure, hoping that he will ſhortly better provide for us. Little newes I heare worth the writing: only I underſtand that there is (*Here write your newes, if you have any.*) Thus taking my leave with my duty alſo remembred to my good Miſtreſſe, &c. I heartily deſire of God to protect and proſper

prosper you and all yours. From Milford the 4. day of October, 1589.

Your faithfull and obedient servant,

P. A.

*A Letter to be written to your Master presently upon your arrivall at your Port.*

*Emanuel.*

AFter my dutie remembred: I pray for your good health and prosperitie, &c. These are certifying you, that on the 24. day of October, within 16. daies after our departure from Kingrode, we arriued heere at Lisbone (God be thanked) in good safety, and the Gabriel and the Minnion also. As yet wee have not landed our goods nor sold any thing, for it is but 3. daies since we arriued. Touching Sales or Implements, I do understand that it will not fall out so well as I willed or hoped it would: but I will doe my very best indevour for you according as time shall serve.

Broad cloathes of the finest sorts, I do heare may be worth about 50. Duckets: and sorting clothes 38. Duckets. The Stammels 30. Duckets a cloth: Reading Kerseis about 14 Duckets a peece, Bayes about 12. Duckets a peece. Lead 19. Rials the Kintall. Wheat 5. Rials and a halfe the Alquer. The wares heere of the

countrey: Pepper is worth about 50 Duckets the Kintall: cloues 75 Duckets maces 80 Dks: Nutmegs 80 Duckers: Cinamon 68 Duckers: Callicows of Sancto Passes at 50 Duckers the Corge, Sope at 7 Duckets the Kintall: Brasill at 7 Duckers and a halfe the Rintall. Oyles 86 Dks the tunne: Salt at 11 Kials the Muy.

*Note that you inquire and also write the prices of all other vendible wares.

*Little newes I here worth the writing, only it is said that the King, &c. [*Here write your newes.*] Thus taking my leave, with my duety also remembred to my good Mistresse, &c. I heartily desire of God to protect and prosper you and all yours From Lisbon the 27 day of October, 1589. Your faithfull servant (whiles I liue,

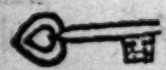
P.A.

*A Letter to be written to your Master, or Some other man that is of Worship, next after your first Letter.*

*Emanuel.*

AFter my duetie remembred unto your Worship, I pray for your good health and prosperity, &c. These are certifying your Worship, that by a ship of London called the Merchant Royall, I wrote to you before of our arrinall here at Lisbon. But lest some chance should let the comming of my letter to

your hands, you shall againe understand that on the 24 day of October, within 16 daies after our departure from Kingrode, wee arrived here at Lisbon (God be thanked) in good safety, and the Minion and the Gabriel also. Touching Sales or Impliments it falleth not out so well as I hoped and wished it would: but I have done my very best indeavour for you as time served. Your 10 fine broad cloathes, I sold them for 50 Duckets and 6 Rials a peece. Your Stammel broad cloath I haue sold for 84. Dks and 3 Rials. Your Lead I haue sold for 23. Rials the Kintall. The Waxe for 24 Duckets and a halfe the Kintall. And as for your Impliments, I haue according unto your remembrance laden for you in the Gabriel, 6 Kintals and 2 Roues of Pepper, which cost the first penie 50 Duckets the Kintall. Also in that ship 1 Kintall of Cloves, which cost the first penie 65 Duckets and a halfe and have marked it all according to your marke in the * margent.



Mases are here worth 80 Dks the Kintall: Cinamon 68 Dks: Nutmegs 80 Dks. Callicowes of S. Passes at 30 Dks the Corge: Oyles 86 Duckets the tunne: Sope at 7 Duckets the Kintall: Brasill 7 Dks and a halfe the Kintall: Salt 21 Rials the Muy. ¶ Of our English commodities: Reading Kersies are worth 14 Dks. a peece: Boxes 9 Dks 4 Rials a peece: Wheat 3 Rials and a halfe the Alquer, &c.

Within this 4. daies wee hope to make readie to depart for Andalozia: God be our good speed whensoever we goe: In Andalozia wee vnderstand that Oyles are woorth about 78. Duckets the tunne: and Secke 12. Duckets the But. Little newes I heare worth the writing: &c. Thus taking my leaue, I commit your Worship to Almighty God. From Lisbon the 7. day of Nouember. 1589.

Your Worships at commandement to the vttermost of my power,

R. A.

*A Letter to be written vpon your arriuoll from Lisbon vnto your second Port.*

*Emmanuel.*

AFter my duty remembred: I pray for your good health and prosperity, &c. The seare certifying you, that on the 7. day of December within five daies after our departure from Lisbon, we arrived at S. Lucar (God be thanked) in good safety. Touching sales or impliments heere, it falleth out not so well as I hoped and wished it would, but I haue done my very best indeuour for you as the time serued. Your 12. peeces of Bayes I haue solde for 11. Duckets and 7. Rials the peece: and your 15. tunnes of Lead, after 21. Rials the Kintall, &c. (*Heere write forwards, as it is in the Letter next before,*

*changing onely the names of the wares which you have to buie or sell in that countrey.)*

Your faithfull and obedient servant, *R. A.*

## *A Letter to be sent in that ship where you have laden goods for any Merchant.*

*Emmanuel.*

AFter* my very harty commendations unto you: I pray for your good health and prosperity, &c. These are certifying you, that I haue laden for your account in the Gabriel of Bristow according to your remembrance, 4. runs of oile, which is marked with your marke in the* margent. The which doth cost the first penie 11. Rials and a halfe the Roue, and doth amount unto 75. Duckets, 3. Rials the runne. More I haue laden for you 2. Roues of Cochenele, which cost after 160. Duckets the kintall, and is marked according to the same marke. More 12. Buts of Sack which cost the first peny 15. Ducats the But, marked also with the former. All which goods (God willing) I hope you shal well and safely receive. Heere within inclosed I send you a bill of lading for all your goods, & likewise your account. Thus for this time I take my leave, trusting my selfe very shortly to be at home, for by the grace of God I purpose to come alongst in the Pleasure untill which time

**Note that when you write to a Merchant or any other, which is not your Master, or is not a man of worship: then may you well enough begin alwaies your letters after this manner.*

time I commit you to Almighty God. From S. Lucar the 23 day of December, 1589.

Your assured to my power, R.A

*A Letter to bee written to one that hath left some businesse to do for him vnder your hands, there in the Countrie.*

*Emmanuel.*

AFter my very harty commendations vnto you: I pray for your good health and prosperity, &c. These are certifying you, that touching such businesse which you appointed me to doe for you: I haue now sold the 4 broad clothes which you left here with mee, for 48. Dks a peece: and haue imploied the mony according to your direction: Namely in 1 Kintall of Pepper, which cost the first penny 45 Duckets and a halfe the kintall, and haue laden it in the Minion. More in the same ship I haue laden 3 Rones of Glouer, which cost after 76 Dks. the kintall; and haue marked it all with your mark as in the margent. The mony which you appointed me to receiue of F. B. he hath paid it me: and I haue passed it (and all the rest of the money in my hands, being in the whole 184 Duckets, 2 Rials): by exchange to Sivill in B.E. as was your remembrance. I do send you your account here within inclosed. Also your letter that you left with me, I haue sent by my brother

brother in law I.R. in the Toble. I pray you do my harty commendations unto my good friends at Briſtow, maſter I.P. &c. Little news I heare worth the writing. Thus taking my leaue I commit you to Almighty God. From Lisbon the 5 day of Ianuary. 1589.

Yours aſſured to my power, R.A.

*A Letter to bee written to a friend, giving him thanks for ſome pleaſure he hath done for you, and requeſting againe ſome farther good turne of him.*

*Emmanuel.*

AFter my very harty commendations unto you: I pray for your good health and proſperity, &c. Theſe are giuing you moſt hearty thanks for your great paines & gentlenes heretofore ſhewed unto me: aſſuring you that you ſhall finde me to the vttermoſt of my power, both gratefull and mindfull to pleaſure you againe in the like and greater if I be able. Deſiring you hartily yet once more, to let me crave ſomuch your good will, as to do me again this one pleaſure: which is, to deliuer this letter herein cloſed, to maſter *P. R.* Draper, that dweleth in Lisbon in the *Rossons*: and that you would receiue for me of him 100 Dks. which I haue written to him to pay you. And when you haue receiued it, that you would bee ſo

good

good as to imploy it all in good Pepper, and to ſet* my maſters marke on it, which is as in the margent. Praying you to agree for freyte, and to procure to have it laden in the *Pleaſure*, and to write a letter vnto my Maſter about it. I am ſorie that I am driven to make ſtill ſo bold vpon you: wiſhing that you had the like or greater occaſion to trie alſo my good will towards you. Little newes I heare worth the writing, &c. Thus taking my leave, I commit you to Almighty God. From Cluel 25. day of Ianuarie, 1589.

Your aſſured to my power, *R. A.*

*A Letter to be written to a friend when you would have him to pleaſure you in any matter.*

*Emmanuel.*

AFter my very harty commendations vnto you: I pray for your good health and proſperitie, &c. Theſe are moſt heartilie to deſire ſo much your friendſhip and good will, to doe me this pleaſure: as to receive for me out of the *Gabriel* when ſhe commeth to S. Lucar, 6. runs of Lead containing 150. peeces, being marked as in the* margent: and to do ſo much as make preſent ſale of it, the beſt you can as the time ſerveth. And when you have made ſale and re-

ceived

ceived monies for it, that you would be so good as to ride unto Sheres, and buy for mee 8. Buts of very good Sacke, the best that possible can be gotten, though they cost a Ducket or 2. the more in a But; and to lade them away as soone as is possible abord the Gabriel, marking them with the former marke in the margent. And the rest of the monies that you shall have left, I pray you passe it with all speed hither to Sivill unto me. Herein (if without seeming over bold) I may crave your paines to pleasure me; I doe assure you that you shall finde me to the uttermost of my power, both gratefull and mindfull to pleasure you againe in the like, and much greater, if I can be able. Little newes I heare worth the writing: Thus taking my leave, I commit you to Almighty God. From Sivill the 27. of *Ianuary*, 1589.

Your assured to my power, *R. A:*

*This briefe and plaine order in your Letters, I thinke it best you should for a time use, because of easing a while your owne young invention of Inditing: for after this manner of stile you may write to most sorts of persons.*

*The superscription of your Letters may be thus:*

To the Worshipfull, Alderman Aldworth Merchant, dwelling in Smalstreet in Bristow: give this with speed.

Or say: To the Worshipfull my Master Mr. *Iohn Barker* Merchant.

Or, To my assured good friend, Master *Thomas Pitt* Merchant, &c.

# Certain especiall brief notes of weights, measures, and value of monies in *Portingale*, *Spaine* and *France*, with an instruction for the better knowledge of of divers wares in those Countries.

## Of the Kintall or hundred weight of *Portingale*, *Spaine*, or *France*.

### Of the Kintall of *Portingale*.

*Observe besides these instructions following, to make diligent inquiry your selfe, in all places where you trade, of every of these points, for these notes may in some countries, and through time, be a little altered & changed from the rules here set downe.*

NOte that in Lisbon in Portingale, the Kintall of Pepper and of Ginger (which they call the lesser Kintall) is 112 pound. And their Rove or Quarterne waight is 28. pound, and holdeth out with our English hundred of 112 pound, and sometimes two or three pound more.

The Kintall of most sorts of all other spices, as Cloves, Maces, Ginamon, &c. containeth 128. pound, and is called the great Kintalle and the Rove containeth 32. pound, and doth hold out about fifteen or sixteene

pound more than our English hundred.

*Of the Kintall of Speine.*

Note that in most parts of Spaine, their kintall is 100. li. and containeth of our English waight but * 102. li. So as our hundred waight is 10. in the 100. greater than theirs. Excepting the Kintal waight of iron in Biskey, which is 150. pound, and doth make about 114. pound, of our English waight.

* *Note that Lead doth most commonly hold out after this rate of weight: but most sorts of other English wares doe not so.*

*Of the Kintall of France.*

Note that in Rochel and Burdeaux, and so in most parts of France, the Kintal is 100. pound, and holdeth out with our English hundred: saving that through falshood of the wayers, it falleth lesse in one place than in another.

## Of the measures of Cloth in *Portingale*, *Spaine* and *France*.

*Portingale.*

NOte that the measure of cloth in Lisbon is the Covada: which containeth about 3. quarters of our English yard. But the measure of Linnen cloth, is chiefly bought and sold by the Vare: which is about an Ell lesse a naile of our English measure.

*Spaine.*

Note that the measure of Spaine is called the Vare: which containeth an English yard lesse a naile.

*France.*

Note that the measure of France, is the Aulne; which containeth almost a naile longer than our English Ell.

## Of the measures of Corne and Salt in Portingale, Spaine, and France.

*Portingale.*

Note that the measure of Corne in Lisbon is the Alquer: and 3. Alquers make about a Bushel of our Bristow measure, which is * 8. gallons Winchester: and 5. Alquers or neere thereabouts, maketh a Hanic of the measure of Spaine.

**The Corne measure of Bristow is 8. gallands Winchester.*

*Spaine.*

Note that the measure of Spaine, in the Hanic, which containeth about a Bushell and a halfe of our measure of Bristow: so as 2. Hanicks makes about 3. Bushells of ours.

*France.*

Note that the measure of Roshel and Burdeaux is the Boiseau: which containeth neere about 3. pecks of our bristow measure.

## Of the Measure of Salt.

*Portingale.*

Item, the measure of Salt of Portingale, is called the Muy: and 60. Alquers makes a Muy:

and 2. Muyes and 15. Alquers or thereabout, makes a tun of our water meaſure of Briſtow.

*The water meaſure of Salt of Briſtow is 10. gallands Winchester, and the tun is 40. of thoſe meaſures or buſhells.*

*Spaine.*

Item, the meaſure of Salt of Spaine, is called the Kays, and 12. Hanicks goeth to a Kayis: and 2. Kayis and 3. Hanicks, or thereabouts, makes a tun of our water meaſure of Briſtow.

*France.*

Item in Rochel in France, the meaſure of Salt is the Boiſeau; and 24. Boiſeans makes a Muy, and 32. Muyes, makes a hundred: and 2. Muyes makes about a tun and 5. Buſhels of our Briſtow meaſure. The beſt meaſure of all is the Oldron meaſure, which is 36. Muyes to a hundred: and every hundred maketh about 20. tuns of our Briſtow meaſure.

## Of the valne of monies in Spain, Portingale and France.

*Spaine.*

NOte that the Ducket of Spaine, hath 11. rialls of plate: and every riall of plate hath 34. Mervedis: and every Ducket 374. Mervedis. The Ducket is 5. ſhillings 6. pence of our Engliſh money: the riall of plate is 6. pence, and the Mervede is leſſe than our farthing. The halfe riall of plate 17. Mervedes; and the quarter is 8. Mervedis and a halfe; and the ſingle piſtolet of Gold is 11. Rials, 8. quar-

teſts being 400 Mervedis, which is 6. ſhillings leſſe, 3. halfe pence of our Engliſh money.

*Portingal.*

Note that the Ducket of Portingal is 10. Rials, and every Rial 40. Res; and every Ducket 400. Res. The Ducket is juſt our Engliſh crowne; the Riall of plate is 6. pence; and the Res is about halfe a farthing. The Teſton of Portingal is 2. Rials and a halfe, which is one ſhilling and 3. pence Engliſh; and the halfe Riall or Vinten is 20. Res, which is 3. pence Engliſh; and the Milres of gold is 1000. Res juſt, which is 2. Duckets and a halfe, and is 12. ſhillings 6. pence Engliſh.

*France.*

Note that the French Crowne of France called the eſcue, is 3. Livers, and every Liver 20. Sous; and every Eſcu 60. Sous. The Eſcu is 6. ſhillings Engliſh money; the Liver is 2. ſhillings; and the Sous is almoſt one peny and farthing; for 5. Sous is 6. pence Engliſh. The Sous alſo is divided into Liards and into Deniers: for there goeth to the Sous 6. Liards, and to the Liard 2. Deniers, and 12. Deniers to a Sous. The Flemiſh crowne is 2. Sous leſſe then is the French crowne. The Teſton of France is 14. Sous and a halfe, which is 1. ſhilling 5. pence halfe peny. And ſome of the newer Teſtons are worth 15. Sous, which is 1. ſhilling and 6. pence Engliſh.

# A briefe Instruction for the better knowledge of certaine wares of *Portingal, Spaine and France*.

## *Pepper.*

NOte that of Pepper, the greatest and largest is best, and that which is cleanest without much dust. The which you shall try the cleannesse of it, by taking up a handfull of it somwhat low in the bag, for the dust will appeare on your fingers after letting downe the Pepper. The russet coloured pepper is best, and that which is sound: the which you may prove the soundnes of it, by rubbing it hard betwixt your hands. If it be very blacke of colour, and the dust of it moist, and sticking to your fingers, then hath it taken wet, and is not so good.

## *Cloves.*

Note that of Cloves: the longest and smallest stems are best, and which are clean without dust, and without much of the mother Clove, and which are dry. The which you may prove the drinesse of them, by breaking the stems of some of them: that if they breake short and not bow, then is it a signe that they are good and drie;

drie; but if they be very blacke, and will bend, then is it like they are moist and wet.

*Maces.*

Note that of Maces: The greatest and largest are best, and which are of faire and bright Orenge-colour, and such as are cleanest and best without the Nutmegs, and without the bright yellow Maces.

*Cinamon.*

Note that of Cinamon, the largest and thinnest rinde is best, and those which are of faire and bright Orenge-colour, and which are quickest and pleasantest on the tongue. But the thicke rind and duskie coloured Cinamon is not so good.

*Nutmegs.*

Note that of Nutmegs, the largest and greatest are best, and which are of a bright russet colour, and sound, waighty, and quicke on the tongue.

*Ginger.*

Note that of Ginger, the greatest and largest are best, and which are of yellow or faire russet colour, and sound, waighty, and hot on the tongue.

*Suger.*

Note that of Suger: the faire and white colour is best, and which is hard, and without brownesse in the heart of the loafe: the which brownesse of it is seene, by having the loafe broken

broken in the midſt, or otherwiſe if the whole head of the loafe round about be browne and darke coloured.

*Calicowes*

Note that of* Calicowes, the whiteſt and cleaneſt without ſtarch are beſt, and which are of fine thread, cloſe made, and that have ſubſtance in feeling them. But thoſe which are much ſtarched. of great thread, and thin woven, are not ſo good.

* *Of calicowes are divers and ſundrie ſortes, and therefore the knowledge of them all cannot be perfectly deſcribed.*

*Salt.*

Note, that of Salt, the brighteſt and whiteſt colour is beſt, and which is clean without durt or ſtrawes, and that which is old and not new ſalt. The which if it be new, it is perceived by the moiſtneſſe of it, and by the ſticking of it to your fingers, after hard wringing of it in your hand.

*Cochenele.*

Note, that of Cochenele, the largeſt and brighteſt gray or ſilver colour is beſt, and that which doeth caſt the quickeſt and moſt orient red in the palme of your hand, after you have rubbed it and mingled it with a little ſpittle.

*Oyles.*

Note of Oyle: the ſweeteſt, and cleareſt, yelloweſt, greeneſt, and without water or foot, is the beſt. But if it be darke coloured, very rank and with much foot, it is not good.

*Sope.*

Note that of Portingale Sope: the whiteſt, hardeſt, drieſt, and ſweeteſt is beſt, and which hath moſt of the blew vaines and the colour cleere and faire, and which (as I ſaid) is hardeſt and drieſt. The which is ſomewhat perceived, by the noiſe or ratling that it will make within the Searne when it is ſhaken. But if it be duskie coloured, of few blew vaines, ſoft, of greaſie and ranke ſavour, moiſt, and clinging one to another, it is not ſo good.

*Ode.*

Note that of Ode: the knowledge and goodnes thereof, is very hardly perceived before it come to proofe of boyling, and men chuſe it either by experience of good report of the Soyles where it groweth, or elſe of the fatnes of the Ode. The which is ſomwhat perceived the fatnes of it, by breaking a clot betwixt your fingers, wherein will appeare certaine vaines of threds, the which vaines if they be many, and will ſpin long, it is a good ſigne: but if there be few or none, and doe breake ſhort, it is an evill ſigne. Alſo ſome uſe triall of it, by rubbing it with a little ſpittle on a knife: the which if it doe caſt a good quick blew colour, and doth ſomewhat ſtaine the knife: they ſay it is a good ſigne, &c.

*Iron.*

Note that of Iron, the ſmalleſt and thinneſt

drawne,

drawne, and which hath leaſt cracks though moſt flawes, it is the beſt. and if in breaking a tong or barre, it doe breake tough, and not ſhort, it is good. But if it looke after a firie red colour, and hath many crackes, it is not good.

*Traine.*

Note that of Traine, the cleareſt and ſweeteſt is beſt, and that which is without much foot or water. But if it bee thicke and darke coloured and very ranke of ſavour, it is not good.

*Wines.*

Of Wines: it cannot be ſet downe by pen or words, the right knowledge of it, for it is perceivable onely by the taſte and ſauour. But the beſt ſorts of Wines generally are, when they doe taſt pleaſant and ſtrong withall, and when they drinke cleane and quicke in the palat of the mouth, and when they are cleere and white hued if they be white wines, or of faire orient red, if they bee red wines. But if they drinke weake, rough, foule, flat, inclining to egerneſſe, or long: they are not good.

# Here followveth the forme of a Spaniſh account, and how to make a bill of lading, a letter of remembrance, a bill of exchange, a bill of debt, an acquittance, a letter of Atturney, an obligation, and a Policie for aſſurance, &c.

*Set this following as the Superſcription upon the Account.*

# The Account of my Maſter, Alderman *Aldworth*, Merchant of the City of Briſtow, given by me his ſervant *R. A.* the ſixteenth day of Ianuarie, 1589.

The 14 day of December 1589.

*Broad clothes 10 peeces and one fine Stammell: for the account of my Master Alderman* Aldworth: *Merchant of the City of Briſtow, marked under this mark in the margent, and received out of the Gabriel in Lisbone, oweth theſe charges following.*

*Nu* 1.

| | | Res |
|---|---|---|
| *For barckage, landing, and other charges, which commeth to 4 Rials 5 Res. Amount into Portingall Res.* 0 | 000 *M* 000 *V* | 165 |
| *For Marco cuſtome at 10 Res the pack* 0 | *V.* | 010 |
| *For meaſuring at 10 Res the cloth.* 0 | *V.* | 110 |
| *For Windage at 20 Res the Pack.* 0 | *V.* | 020 |
| *For brokerage at half per 100* 0 | 1 *V.* | 236 |
| *For averege at 3 Rs. the cloth.* 0 | 1 *V.* | 320 |
| *For my proviſion at 2 and halfe per 100.* 0 | 6 *V.* | 180 |
| *The Neate here of is* 238. *V.* 859. *Res. for which I will make you Creditor in account current fo.* 47. | 000 *M* 238. *V.* | 159 |
| *Summe totall.* | 000 *M.* 247. *V.* | 100 |

Note that this letter * M ſtandeth for million, and this letter * V ſtandeth for thouſand.

Obſerve here in the account of Sales, that you write firſt on the other ſide, what is due to your Maſter, and ſo ſhall you by ſight of that, the better draw out the Neate, of the charges, and alſo of your cuſtomes, brokerage, & proviſion.

Note that * proviſion is not but in certaine degrees to be charged, nor Averege.

The 14. day of December. 1589.

*Per contra:is due* 247. V. 200, *Res in the Sales of* 10. *fine broad clothes, and one ſtammell, and a cotton wrapper: ſold to* Iaques Magomes *Draper of Lisbon at* 53. *Duckets* 4 *Rials a cloth: and the Stammell at* 75 *Duckets: and the cotton wrapper containing* 40 *couades, at* 2 *Rials* 10. *Res the couada, & c amount.*

{ *Summe totall* — *Res* 000 *M.* 247. *V.* 200

The 18 day of December 1589.

*Wax* 14. *Kintals and* 9 *pound for the account of my Maſter Alderman* Aldworth : *marked under this marke in the margent, and received out of the Gabriel in Lisbone, weth theſe charges following.*

| | Rei |
|---|---|
| *For barckage, landing, and other charges, which commeth to* 2 *Rials* 5 *Rei. Amount into Portingall Rei.* 0 | 000 M 000 V 085 |
| *For windage at* 5 *Rei the hogshead.* 0 | V.040 |
| *For averege at ons Riall & a halfe per Kintall* | V.440 |
| *For brokerage at half per* 100. 0 | V.662 |
| *For my proviſion at* 2 *and halfe per* 100. 0 | 3 V.312 |
| *The * Neate hereof is* 127. V. 961. *Rei. for which will make Creditor in account currant. fo.* 47. 0 | 000 M 127. V. 961 |
| *Summe totall.* | *Rei* 000 M. 132. V. 500 |

* Summe all the charges in a waſte paper, and then ſubſtract it out of the totall in the other ſide : and the remainder thereof is the * Neate.

Note that the cuſtomes and duties upon wares in Portingall and Spaine, doth oftentimes change : therefore you muſt every voyage, make diligent enquiry of it, and ſo accordingly charge the account.

The 3. day of Ianuary. 1589.

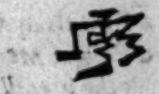
*Per contra: is due 132. V. 500. Res in the Sales of 14 Kintals and 9 pound of Wax, sold to* Bernard Priget *Merchant of Lisbon, at 23. Duckets 5 Rials the kintall. Amount.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Summe totall:* | Res 00 M. 132. V. 506 |

F

The 18. day of December, 1589.

Lead 15. Tunnes containing 270. pieces, for the accompt of my Maſter Alderman Aldworth, marked under this marke in the margent, and received out of the Joſephin S. Lucar, with theſe charges following.



| | Mer |
|---|---|
| For barckage, landing & other charges, which commeth to 2 Duckets 5 Rials. Amount unto Spaniſh Mervedis, o | 000 M. 000. V. 918 |
| For lodgeroome and waying it. Amount. o | V. 710 |
| For Windage at 17 Mer. the tunne. o | V. 255 |
| For *cuſtome at 7 and a halfe per 100. o | 16 V. 437 |
| For brokerage at halfe per 100. o | 1. V. 096 |
| For averege at 3 Rials per tunne. o | 1. V. 530 |
| For my *proviſion at 2 and halfe per 100. o | 5. V. 484 |
| The Neate here of is 192. V. 910. Mervedis: for which I will make you Creditor in account currant. Fol. 47. o | 000 M. 192. V. 910 |
| Summe totall. | Mer. 000 M 219. V. 360 |

The eaſieſt rule to take out your cuſtome or proviſion upon the 100 is onely to multiply your Totall by your number of 7 and a halfe, or 2 and a halfe. And then for your halfe, take the halfe of your firſt ſumme and ſet it under your multiplier, and ſo ſum it up altogether: and all ſaving the laſt 2 figures, is your proviſion or cuſtome.

*Example.*

219360

$2\frac{1}{2}$

438720

109680

5484|00

| | |
|---|---|
| The 10. day of Ianuary. 1589. | |
| *Per contratis due 219. V. 260, Mervedis: in the Sales of 300. kintalls and ten pounds of Lead, sold to* Francisco Berea *Merchant of Sivill, at 21 Rials 17 Mervedis the kintall.* | |
| { *Summe totall* | *Mer* 000 *M.* 219. *V.* 360 |

The 4 day of Ianuary 1589.

*Bayes 20. pieces for the account of my Master Alderman* Aldworth: *marked under this marke in the margent, & received out of the pleasure in S. Lucar oweth charges following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *For barckage, landing, and other charges, which commeth to 4 Rials Amount into Spanish Mervedis.* | Vu 1. |
| | *Mer.* |
| *For lodgeroome and carriage.* 0 | 000 *M.*000 *V*136 |
| *For custome at 7 and a halfe per* 100. 0 | *V.*086 |
| *For Windage at* 17 *Mer. the Pack.* 0 | 7 *V.*346 |
| *For averege at* 1 *Riall and halfe the piece.* 0 | *V.*017 |
| *Por brokerage at half per* 100 0 | 1 *V.*020 |
| *For my provision at* 2 *and halfe per* 100. 0 | *V.*489 |
| *The Neate hereof is* 86. *V.*318. *Mervedis: for which I will make you Creditor in account currant.* | 2 *V.*548 |
| *Fol.* 47. 0 | 000 *M* 086. *V.*318 |
| { *Summe totall.* | *Mer.* 000 *M.*097. *V.*960 |

The 10. day of Ianuary. 1589.

*Per contratis due 97. V. 960, Mervedis in the Sales of 20 pieces of Bayes, sold to* Pedro Meris *Draper of S. Lucar at 13. Duchets 4 Rials a peece, amount.*

| | |
|---|---|
| { *Summe totall* | *Mer* 000 *M.* 097. *V.* 960 |

The 4 day of Ianuary 1589.

| | Res. |
|---|---|
| *Pepper for the account of my Master Alderman* Aldworth *Merchant of the City of Briſtow, oweth* 124 *V.* 800. *Res for* 6 *kintals loden in the Gabriel of Briſtow, wh ch coſt the firſt peny* 12. *Duck is the kintall. Amount.* o | 000 *M.* 124 *V* 800 |
| *More oweth theſe charges following.* | |
| *For* 16 *Vares of Canvas to double bag the pepper at* 65 *Res the vare.* o | 1 *V.* 040 |
| *For carriage and barkeage.* o | *V.* 090 |
| *For cuſtome at the portage, at* 9 *Res per kintall* o | *V.* 054 |
| *For cuſtome at the Indian houſe, at one per* 100. o | 1 *V.* 248 |
| *For windage. Amount.* o | *V.* 017 |
| *For brckerage at halfe per* 100. o | *V.* 624 |
| *For averege at* 80 *Res the bag.* o | *V.* 240 |
| *For a diſpatch in the portage coſt* 10 *Res.* o | *V.* 010 |
| *For my proviſion at* 2. *and halfe per* 100. o. | 3 *V.* 203 |
| *Summe totall.* | Res. 000 *M.* 131 *V.* 326 |

Here now in the impliments obſerve to write downe firſt your Maſter debtour, for the charges of thoſe wares which you lade him.

* Note here that in taking your * proviſion: you muſt ſumme all the Items before, and ſo of the totall take it out.

The 3. day of Ianuary. 1589.

*Per contra*: is due 131. *V*. 326. Res in the whole charges of 6 Kintals of pepper, marked under this marke in the margene, and bought of Michael Sebra Merchant of Lisbon, at 52. Duckets per kintall. *Amount*.

{ Summe totall: 000 M. 131. V. 326

The 18. day of December, 1589.

*Cloves 2 kintals, and* Maces 3 Roves: and* Cinamon one kintall 2 Roves: for the accompt of my Master Alderman* Aldworth, *oweth 103 V. 220. Res, which cost the first peny 75. Duckets 4 Rials the kintall of Cloves; and 83. Duckets the kintall of Maces, and 68 Duckets the kintall of Cinamon. Amount* o

| | Res. |
|---|---|
| | 000 M. 103. V. 220 |
| *More oweth these charges following.* | |
| *For 10 Vares of Canvas to double bag the spices at 65 Res the vare* o | V. 650 |
| *For carriage and barkeage.* o | V. 120 |
| *For custome at the portage, at 20 Res per kintall* | V. 080 |
| *For custome at the Indian house, at one per 100.* o | 1. V. 302 |
| *For windage at 5. Res the bag.* o | V. 010 |
| *For averege at 80 Res the bag.* o | V. 240 |
| *For brekerage at halfe per 100.* o | V. 516 |
| *For my provision at 2. and halfe per 100.* o | 2 V. 646 |
| *Sum me totall.* | Res. 000 M. 108. V. 514 |

* Note that if you lade any great quantity of divers sorts of spices; then is it convenient that you charge and make an account of every one severally by it selfe. But if you buy but a small quantity of each sort, then for brevity and ease of trouble, you may observe that forme above prescribed, for the charges thereof will not be great, and every Merchant can quickly guesse the severall charges.

The 16. day of December. 1589.

*Per contra: is due 108. V. 514. Res in the whole charges of 2. Kintalls of Cloves: 3. Roves of Maces, and one kintall 2. Roves of Cinnamon: laden in the Gabriel under this marke in the margent: and bought of* Lewis Betron & Martin Ferbuc *Merchants of Lisbon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| | Res |
| *Summe totall.* | 000 M. 108. V. 514 |

G

The 3. day of Ianuary, 1589.

| | Mer. |
|---|---|
| Oiles 10 Pipes for the account of my Master Alderman Aldworth, oweth 115 *V.* 600. Mervedis for 400. Roves of oile, which cost the first penny 8. Rialls and a halfe the Rove. Amount. o | 000 *M.* 115. *V.* 603 |
| *More oweth these charges following:* | |
| For 10. leare pipes for the oiles, which cost 22. Rials and a halfe the pipe. Amount into Spanish Mer. o | 8 *V.* 330 |
| For watering the pipes, and carriage of them at 15. Mer. the pipe. o | *V.* 150 |
| For Marco Almeran: and botasuera, at 25. Mer. the pipe. o | *V.* 250 |
| For S. Georges custome at one Riall per tun. o | *V.* 170 |
| For pesso for the pipes at 10. Mer. the pipe. o | 6. *V.* 100 |
| For carriage of them to the Shrof. at 21. Mer. the pipe. o | *V.* 210 |
| For filling, rowling and hooping of them, at 45. Mer. the pipe. o | *V.* 450 |
| For the Coopers wages at 3. Rialls the day, being 5. daies. o | *V.* 510 |
| For Nailes, Corke, Canvas and Leather. o | *V.* 170 |
| For Incomiendo at one per 100. o | 1. *V.* 156 |
| For brokerage at halfe per 100. o | *V.* 578 |
| For Cartage at 5. Rialls the tunne. o | *V.* 850 |
| For barkage at 7. Rialls 12. Mer. the tun. o | 1. *V.* 250 |
| For hooping again aboard the ship at 17. Mer. the pipe. o | *V.* 170 |
| For bundage at one Riall per tunne. o | *V.* 170 |
| For windage at 17. Mer. the tunne. o | *V.* 085 |
| For averege at 3. Riall per tunne. o | *V.* 510 |
| For my provision at 2. and halfe per 100. o. | 3. *V.* 267 |
| Summe totall. | Mer. 000 *M.* 133. *V.* 976 |

Note that the custome and duties upon wares in *Spaine* and *Portingale*, doe oftentime change; therefore you must every voyage, make diligent inquiry of it, and so accordingly charge the accompt.

The 3. day of January. 1589.

*Per contra*: is due 133. *V.* 976. Mervedis for the whole charges of 3. Tunnes of oile containing 400 Roves: loaden aboard the Gabriel in Saint Lucar in Andaloſia under this marke in the margent: and bought of Sebaſtian de Lega Gentleman of Civill, Amount.

| | Mer. |
|---|---|
| Summe totall: | 000 M. 133 V. 976 |

The 3. day of Ianuary, 1589.

| | Mer. |
|---|---|
| Oiles 10. Pipes for the account of my Maſter Alderman Aldworth, oweth 115 V. 600. Mervedis for 400. Roves of oile, which coſt the firſt penny 8. Rialls and a halfe the Rove. Amount. o | 000 M. 115. V. 603 |
| More oweth theſe charges following: | |
| For 10. leare pipes for the oiles, which coſt 24. Rials and a halfe the pipe. Amount into Spaniſh Mer. o | 8 V. 330 |
| For watering the pipes, and carriage of them at 15. Mer. the pipe. o | V. 150 |
| For Marco Almeran: and botaſuera, at 25. Mer. the pipe. o | V. 250 |
| For S. Georges cuſtome at one Riall per tun. o | V. 170 |
| For peſſo for the pipes at 10. Mer. the pipe. o | 6. V. 100 |
| For carriage of them to the Shroſ. at 21. Mer. the pipe. o | V. 210 |
| For filling, rowling and hooping of them, at 45. Mer. the pipe. o | V. 450 |
| For the Coopers wages at 3. Rialls the day, being 5. daies. o | V. 510 |
| For Nailes, Corke, Canvas and Leather. o | V. 170 |
| For Incomiendo at one per 100. o | 1. V. 156 |
| For brokerage at halfe per 100. o | V. 578 |
| For Cartage at 5. Rialls the tunne. o | V. 850 |
| For barkage at 7. Rialls 12. Mer. the tun. o | 1. V. 250 |
| For hooping again aboard the ſhip at 17. Mer. the pipe. o | V. 170 |
| For bundage at one Riall per tunne. o | V. 170 |
| For windage at 17. Mer. the tunne. o | V. 085 |
| For averege at 3. Riall per tunne. o | V. 510 |
| For my proviſion at 2. and halfe per 100. o. | 3. V. 267 |
| Summe totall. | Mer. 000 M. 133. V. 976 |

Note that the cuſtome and duties upon wares in *Spaine* and *Portingale*, doe oftentime change; therefore you muſt every voyage, make diligent inquiry of it, and ſo accordingly charge the accompt.

The 3. day of January. 1589.

*Per contra*: is due 133. *V.* 976. *Mervedis* for the whole charges of 3. Tunnes of olles containing 400 *Roves*: loaden aboard the *Gabriel* in Saint *Lucar* in *Andalosia* under this marke in the margent: and bought of Sebastian de Lega Gentleman of Civill, Amount.

| | Mer. |
|---|---|
| Summe totall: | 000 M. 133 V. 976 |

The 14. day of December, 1589.

Seeks for the accompt of my Maſter Alderman Aldworth, oweth 89. V. 760. Merpedis, for 20. Buts, which coſt the firſt peny 12. Duckets the But. o

Mer. 000 M. 089. V. 760

{ More owith theſe charges following }

| | |
|---|---|
| For cuſtome in Sheeres at 7. and a halfe per 100 | 6 V. 630 |
| For impoſition at 15. Mer. the But o | V. 300 |
| For Cartage to Pertall at 4. Ri. the Butt | 1. V. 720 |
| For hooping, barring, and other charges, at 25. Mer. the But | V. 500 |
| For Nailes, Corke, and Canvas at 8. Merpedis the tunne. o | V. 080 |
| For Almerant at 14. Mer. the But. o | V. 280 |
| For brokerage at one Riall the But. o | V. 680 |
| For bundage at one Riall the tunne. o | V. 340 |
| For barke hire at 7. Rialls the tun. o | 2. V. 380 |
| For cuſtome to S. George Chappell at 6. Mer. the But. o | V. 120 |
| For averege at 3. Rialls the tunne. o | 1. V. 020 |
| For ullaging aboard the ſhip, which came to 187. Mer. the But. o | 3. V. 740 |
| For windage at 17. Mer. the tunne. o | V. 170 |
| For my proviſion at 2. and halfe per 100. o | 2. V. 788 |

{ Summe totall. }

Mer. 000 M. 111. V. 508

The 5. day of January. 1589.

*Per contra is due* III. *V.* 508. *Mervedis: in the whole charges of* 20. *Buts of Secke, laden aboard the Mirion in Saint Lucar in Andaloſia, under this marke in the margent: and bought of* Martin de Leſo *Citizen of Sheres.*

*Summe totall.*

*Mer.*
ooo. M. III. V. 508

The 10. day of January, 1589.

*My Master, Alderman* Aldworth, *Merchant of the Citie of Bristow, oweth* 131. *V.* 326. *Res of Portingale monies, which being reduced into Spanish Mer. make* 123. *V.* 118. *Mer. for so much cost with all charges* 6 *Kintals of pepper, as appeareth more at large, fol.* 38. o

Mer.
000 M. 123. V. 118

*More oweth* 108. *V.* 514 *Res, which in Spanish Mervedis is* 101. *V.* 731. *Mer. for so much cost with all charges,* 2. *Kintalls of Cloves,* 3. *Roves of Maces, and* 1. *Kintall* 2. *Roves of Cinnamon, as appeareth more at large, fol.* 40. o

000. M. 101. V. 731

*More oweth* 133. *V.* 976. *Mer. for so much cost with all charges* 10. *pipes of oile: as appeareth more at large, fol.* 42. o

000. M. 133. V. 976

*More oweth* 111. *V.* 508. *Mervedis, for so much cost with all charges,* 20. *Buts of Sack, as appeareth more at large, fol.* 44. o

000. M. 111. V. 508

*More oweth* 914. *Merv. for registring the bill of exchange in Civill, and recovering the monies which is one Mervede upon the Ducket.* o

000. M. 000. V. 914

*More oweth* 10. *V.* 608. *Mer. which is* 28. *duckets,* 4. *Res; for so much cost all my charges and expences of the voyage, as appeareth by the particular accompt thereof, which I will deliver you.* o

000. M. 010. V. 608

*Item,* 140. *V.* 610. *Mer. (which is* 376. *Duckets, lesse* 14. *Merv.) resteth to ballance this accompt: for the which I will be accomptable unto you at the sight hereof.* o

Mer.
000. M. 622. V. 465

*Summe totall.*

Note here in the accompt currant: that you must bring all your Portingal (Res) into Spanish (Mervedis) which is onely to multiply your summe of Res, by the number of 15. and so to divide the multiplier of that, by the number of 16. and that maketh it into Mervedis. This is a principall rule, and it were too long to yeeld the plaine reason of it. But note withall, that you must account after 375. Mer. to the Spanish Ducket; which one Mer. is commonly allowed to the Factor, or recoverer of the monies.

The 10. day of January. 1589.

*My Maſter Alderman* Aldworth *merchant of the City of Briſtow, is due* 238. *V.* 159. *Res of Portingal monies: which being reduced into Spaniſh Merv. maketh* 223. *V.* 274. *Merv and the Neat of* 10. *fine broad cloths, one Stammel and a wrapper: as appeareth more at large, fol.* 30. o ——— Mer. 000. M. 223. V. 274

*More is due* 127. *V.* 961. *Res, which in Spaniſh Merv. is* 119. *V.* 963. *Mer. and in the Neat of* 14. *Kintalls and* 9. *li. of Wax: as appeareth more at large, fol.* 32. o ——— 000. M. 119. V. 963

*More is due* 192. *V.* 910. *Mervedis, and is the Neat of* 300. *Kintalls and* 10. *pound of Lead: as appeareth, folio* 34. o ——— 000. M. 192. V. 910

*More is due* 86. *V.* 318. *Merv. and is the Neat of* 20. *pieces of Bayes: as appeareth. fol.* 36. ——— 000. M. 086. V. 318

{ *Summe totall.* Mer. 000. M. 622. V. 465

Note that you ſtill obſerve, to keep a copy of every Merchants accompt that you deale for: for ſo will it be available for you, if you ſhould be called in queſtion againe about your accompt.

*Thus endeth the Accompt.*

| | |
|---|---|
| | Mrs. |
| [illegible] | 000.M.223.V.274 |
| [illegible] | 000.M.119.V.963 |
| [illegible] | 000.M.192.V.920 |
| [illegible] | 000.M.086.V.318 |
| Summe totall. | Mrs. 000.M.642.V.465 |

Note that you still observe, to keep a copy of every Merchants accompt that you deale for; for so will it be available for you, if you should be called in question againe about your accompt.

*Thus endeth the Accompt.*

## Here follow certaine points necessary for young beginners.

### *A briefe order for making of a Bill of lading, the which may serve for divers mens goods, and may be sent to one Merchant alone, and request him to give advertisement of it to the others.*

HAth * laden by the grace of God in good safety in Lisbon in Portingal, and in S. Lucar in the Province of Andalouzia in Spaine 3. by *R. A.* Merchant of the City of Bristow, aboord the Ship called the *Pleasure*, whereof is Master for the present voyage W. M. and bound for the port of Bristow in England, these goods and merchandise following. Namely, five bags of pepper containing 12. Kintalls and 2. Roves: for the account of my Master, T. R. Merchant of the City of Bristow, and marked under this marke in the margent. More 10. pipes of oile for his accompt, marked also with the same marke: More 20. buts of Sacke for his accompt marked with the former marke.

More also 3. Roves of Cochenele for the accompt of Master I. B. Merchant of Bristow, and marked as in the margent: More 5. Buts of Sacke for his accompt, marked with the former marke.

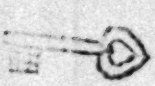
* *Note here that you observe to make still a severall bill of lading for your Masters goods, and not to use this forme and order, but when your haste of businesse is great, or when you lade some small cabo for a Merchant.*

More 8. Buts of Sacke for the accompts of Maſter *T. I.* Merchant of *Briſtow*, and marked as in the margent. All which goods and merchandiſes I *R. A.* purſer of the ſaid ſhip, doe acknowledge to have received aboord, well and truly conditioned. And by theſe preſents I doe binde my ſelfe with the ſhip, her apparell and freight, to deliver the ſaid goods in juſt order and condition againe, unto the Merchants and owners aforeſaid, God ſending the ſhip and goods to her port in ſafety, they paying freite with avereges accuſtomed, according to the charter party. In witneſſe of truth *I. R. A.* Purſer have unto * two of theſe bills of lading ſet my hand, given the 20. day of *Ianuary*, 1589.

* *Note, that you are to make either 2. or 3. of theſe bills.*

By me *R. A.*

*A brieſe order for making a Merchants particular Remembrance.*

A Remembrance for you my ſervant *R. A.* that principally you doe with diligence * reade and regard the counſell of that little book which I now give unto you. And now (God willing) at your comming to *Lisbon*, you ſhall receive out of the Ioſeph wherein you go, one pack of 10. fine broad Clothes, and 1. fine ſtammel cloth, with a gray cotton wrapper, the which are marked as in the margent.  The broad clothes ſtand me, with all charges, 12. pound a cloth, and I hope they will yeeld you in *Lisbon* about 52. duckets. The ſtammel ſtandeth

Nu. 1.

deth me in 17. pound, and I hope will yeeld you 75. duckets, and the wrapper coſt 30. ſhillings. All which do you your beſt indevour, to ſel as the time ſerveth. More (God willing) you ſhall receive 3. Hogſheads of wax, marked alſo with the former mark, wherin is 1413. pound. It doth ſtand me all charges, about 5. pound 12. ſhillings the hundred; the which you may ſell for 25. duckets a Kintall, if time ſo offereth: more alſo you ſhall receive for my accompt, 20. tuns of Lead, containing 345. pieces, marked as in the * margent; the which if you cannot ſell to ſome good reckoning in *Lisbon*, doe you let it goe along in the ſhip to S. *Lucar*, and there to ſell it as well as you may; I hope it will be worth 22. Rialls the Kintall.

And now for my Impliments, doe you lade me in the Ioſeph, 8. Kintalls of good and large pepper, and ſee that it be wel made up in good bags, and give charge that it be ſtowed in the driеſt part of the ſhip: more at your comming to S. *Lucar*, doe you lade mee in the Gabriel 5. tuns of good oiles, and do you ſee well both to the warning and hooping of your caske, and to the cleanneſſe of the oile, that it be without foot: more, doe you alſo lade in the Unicorne 12. pipes of oiles, and have care unto it as before I have ſaid: more, lade me in the ſame ſhip the Unicorne, 16. Buts of very good Sacke, and doe you give a Ducket or two the more in a But to

have them principall good. And if after you have bought all these wares, there be any overplus money remaining; doe you bestow it in good Cochenele, so far as it will rise, and mark all these goods with my marke, as is before in the margent. But if it fall out that you shall want any monies to furnish the lading of 15. tuns in the Unicorne, which I am bound unto, then request so much friendship of *T. M.* to furnish that which you want in monies, by exchange; and agree with him for the exchange so good cheape as you can: as about 6. shillings and 4. pence, or 6. shillings and 8. pence the Ducket, and this my Letter shall be your warrant. Make Master *W. O.* in Lisbon, and Master *I. T.* in S. *Lucar*, your friends to aid and instruct you, in the buying and selling of all your wares; and give them that thing which I delivered you, for a token of good will from me. Inquire secretly what wares are in good request, and best vendible, and send me speedy and secret intelligence of it. See that the purser of the Unicorne firme your Bills of lading. Thus exhorting you to remember your duty towards God; whom I beseech to protect you evermore by his holy Spirit, and prosper you in all your affaires. *Brisow* this 17. day of *December*, An. 1589.

Your Master to doe you any good that you shall deserve, *T. A.*

*The forme of a Bill of exchange for the countrey of Spaine.*

WOrſhipfull, may it pleaſe you to pay upon this my firſt bill unto *R. N.* or the bearer hereof within 15. daies after the ſafe arrivall of the Gabriel of *Briſtow* to her port of diſcharge, * thirty and three pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight pence; Which is for 100. Duckets that I have taken up by exchange for your uſe of *T. M.* a merchant of *London*, at 6. ſhillings and eight pence the Ducket, from S. *Lucar* the 16. day of *December*, 1589.

* *Note that you muſt make 3 of theſe bills.*

* 33. li. 6. ſ. 8. d.

By me *R. A.*

*Say as followeth in your ſecond bill of exchange, and ſo according in the third.*

Worſhipfull, may it pleaſe you to pay upon this my ſecond bill (*my firſt not being paid*) unto *R. N.* or the bearer hereof: and ſo forth, as in the other.

*A Bill of exchange to be made in England.*

WItneſſeth this preſent Bill of exchange, that I *R. A.* Merchant of the City of *Briſtow*, doe owe unto *T. M.* Merchant of the ſaid City, the ſumme of 100 Duckets: I ſay, an hundred Duckets of current money of Spaine, accounting after 11. ſialls of plate to the ducket. To be paid unto the ſame *T. M.* or his aſſignes,

*A bill of exchange.*

within 10. daies next, and immediatly after the safe arrivall of the good ship called the Gabriel of *Bristow*, to the port of S. *Lucar* in Andalouzia in Spaine, or any other port of her discharge. And for the true payment thereof, I the above named *R. A.* doe binde me, my goods, my heires, executors and assignes, firmely by these presents. In witnesse of the truth, I have caused two of these bills to be made (the which the one being paid, the other to be void): and have put my firme and seale unto them, & delivered them as my deed, in *Bristow* the 15. day of *September*, 1589. and in the yeere of our Soveraign Queen *Elizabeth* her Majesties raigne, &c.

*An Acquittance.*

*An Acquittance.* WItnesseth these presents, that I *R. A.* Merchant of the City of *Bristow*, have received of *T. M.* Merchant of the said City the summe of 100. Duckers currant monies of Spaine due unto my Master *T. A.* as appeared by a bill of exchange. Wherefore, to testifie that I am truly satisfied and paid of the aforesaid summe; I have unto this Acquittance set my firme, and delivered it as my deed the 18. day of *November*, 1589.

By me *R. A.*

*A Bill of Attorney.*

*A bill of Attorney.* WItnesseth these presents, that I *R. A.* merchant of the City of *Bristow*, doe, substi-

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ture and appoint my true and lawfull Atturny *T. M.* merchant of *Bridgewater*: to recover and receive of *G. H.* merchant of the aforesaid City of *Bristow* the summe of 25. pound, due unto me as appeareth by his bill. Wherefore I give also to the said *T. M.* all my own full power and authority, to deale and to doe as in stead of my selfe. In witnesse of the truth, I have unto this present Bill of Atturney put my firme and seale, and delivered it as my deed, in *Bristow* the 17. day of *November* 1589. and in the 32. yeere of our Soveraigne, Queene *Elizabeth* her Majesties Raigne, &c.

*A Bill of debt.*

*A bill of Debt.*

BE it known unto all men by these presents, that I *R. A.* merchant of the city of *Bristow*, doe owe unto *T. M.* merchant of the said city, the summe of 25. pounds 8. shillings, of good and currant monies of England, to be paid unto the said *T. M.* or his assignes, at or upon the 25. day of *July* next ensuing the date hereof. And for the true paiment thereof, I the above named *R. A.* do bind me, my goods, heires, executors, administrators and assignes, firmly by these presents. In witnesse of truth I have caused this bill of debt to be made, and have hereunto put my firme and seale, and delivered it as my deed, in *Bristow* the 4. day of *May* 1589. and in the 31. yeere of our Soveraigne Queene *Elizabeth* her Majesties Raigne, &c.

## A Bond or Obligation.

*NOverint universi per præsentes me* R. A. *de Civitate Bristoliæ Mercatorem, teneri & firmiter obligari* T.M. *de eadem Civitate Mercatori; in viginti libris bonæ & legalis monetæ Angliæ; Solvendis eidem* T.M. *aut suo certo Attornato executoribus, vel administratoribus suis. Ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam, obligo me, hæredes, executores & administratores meos, firmiter per præsentes. Sigillo meo sigillatum, datum septimo die Novembris, anno regni Dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Reginæ, fidei defens. &c. tricesimo primo.*

*An Obligation.* The condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden *R. A.* his heires, executors or assignes, doe well and truly content and pay, or cause to be contented and paid, unto the above named *T. M.* his executors, administrators, or assignes, the summe of ten pounds of good and current mony of England, on the sixteenth day of *May* next insuing the date above written, without coven or fraud: That then this Obligation to be void, or else to stand in full force and vertue.

### *A Policy or writing of assurance.*

*A Policy.* IN the name of God, Amen, Be it known unto all men by these presents, that *Tho. Aldworth* Merchant of the City of *Bristow*, doth make

make assurance, and causeth himselfe to be assured from the Port of the said City of Bristow called Hungrode, unto the port of Lisbon in the kingdome of Portingale, & therehence directly backe againe to the aforesaid Port of Bristow: upon the body, tackle, apparell, ordinance munition, artillery, boat, and other furniture, of the good ship called the Gabriel of Bristow, of the burthen of 60 tunnes or thereabouts. And also upon all goods, wares, and merchandises laden or to be laden in the aforesaid ship the Gabriel, whereof is Master vnder God for this present voyage R.M. or by what other name the master of the ship may or shall be called. Beginning the adventure from the day and houre of the waying of the anker, spreading the saile, and departure of the said ship from Hungrode aforesaid. And so shal cõtinue & endure vntil such time as the said ship, with all her said furniture, and all the goods & Merchandises laden in her, shall returne and safely arrive backe againe from Lisbon unto the port of Hungrode aforesaid, & there hath moored and continued at an anker by the space of 24 houres in good safety. Touching the adventures and perils which wee the assurers hereafter named are contented to beare & take upon us in this present voiage, are of the seas, mẽ of warre, fire, enemies, pirats, rovers, theeues, letters, letters of mark and countermarke,

arrests, restraints, and detainment of Kings and Princes & of all other persons, barratrie of the Masters and Mariners, and of all other perils, losses, and misfortunes whatsoever they be or howsoever to the damage or hurt of the said ship and goods, or any part or parcell thereof. And in that case of any misfortunes: it shall then bee lawfull to the assured his factor, servant, or assigne, to sue, labour and travile, for in and about, the defence, safegard and recoverie of the said ship and goods, and all other the premisses, without any preiudice to this assurance. To the charges whereof, we the assurers shall contribute each one according to the rate and quantity of his summe herein assured. It is to bee understood, that this present writing & assurance shall be of as much force, strength and effect, as the best and most sureſt policie or writing of assurance which hath beene ever heretofore used to be made in Lumbard street, or now within the Royall exchange in London. And so we the assurers are contented, and doe promise and binde our selves and every of us, our heirs, executors and assignes, to the assured his heires, executor and assignes, for the true performance of the premisses, according to the use and custome of the said streete, or Royall Exchange. Confessing our selves to be fully satisfied and paied of and for the considerations due unto us after the rate of 7, upon

the 100. And in teſtimony of the truth, we the aſſurers have heereunto ſeverally ſubſcribed our names and ſummes of money aſſured: given in London the 19 day of Septemb. 1589.

IW.N. Merchant of London, am content with this aſſurance (which God preſerue) for 25 pounds this 19 day of September, 1589.

IR.T. Merchant of London, am content with this aſſurance (which God preſerue) for 25 pounds this 20 day of September, 1589.

IM.R. Merchant of Briſtow, am content with this aſſurance (which God preſerve) for 25 pounds this 21 day of September, 1589.

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# HERE FOLLOW CERTAINE GODLY ſentences, neceſſary for a youth *to meditate upon.*

FIrſt ſeek the kingdome of God and the righteouſneſſe thereof: and then all things ſhall bee given thee that thou haſt need of.

Applie thy ſelfe unto labour while thou art yong, leſt in thine old age thy body become full of diſeaſes, and thy end be in reproach and poverty.

The godly and diligent man ſhall have proſperity in all his waies: but hee that followeth pleaſure and voluptuouſnes, ſhall have much ſorrow before he die.

Take heed of vſing a falſe ballance or meaſure, for it is an abomination before God: and a ſwearing and lying tongue, maketh hot the curſe of god upon his houſe.

Covet not overmuch familiarity amongſt men: for it maketh thee ſpend much loſſe of time.

Let not thy expences bee equall with thy gaines: for either ſickeneſſe, naughty debtors, let of trade, and misfortune by the ſea or land, may ſoone overthrow thee.

Link not in amity with too many men that are above thy calling: for it will much increaſe thy trouble and charge.

Beware in any caſe of ſuretiſhip: for it maketh thy friend thine enemy, it endangereth thy eſtate, and impaireth thy owne credit.

Be not haſty in giving credit to every man; but take heed to a man that is ful of words, that hath red eyes, that goeth much to law, and that is ſuſpected to live unchaſte.

When thou promiſeſt any thing, bee not ſlacke to performe it, for he that giveth quickly, giveth double.

If either of good will or neceſſity thou muſt do a thing, ſee thou do it gladly & thankefully: for ſo ſhall thy gift bee well accepted, and thy labour and coſt never a whit the more.

Re-

Remember often thy Creator, and how he hath made the whole compasse of the day and night to serve thee but thee to serve only him. Wherefore if thou require not thy maker, to serve him one houre or little moment of the day, for foure and twenty houres which hee serveth thee: for thy beastly unthankefulnesse thou hast lost both thy light in this world, and shalt finde darkenesse in the world to come.

If thou wilt prosper well, pray: if thou wilt have blessings, restore what thou hast evill gotten: if thou wilt have joy of thy labours, be single in thy tongue and eye, use no lying nor deceit.

Think it not enough to refraine thee from doing evill: but know that it is also thy duety to doe that which is good. Therefore be fervent for the praise of thy Creator: give good example: put forwards thy children and servants in the service of God: helpe the widow, the fatherlesse, the stranger, the poore and the oppressed.

Do unto another as thou wouldest be done to thy selfe: and offer not that unto another, which thy selfe wouldest take in offence.

Bee not greedy nor in lust after that, which

is both displeasant unto God: hurtfull to thy body; an enemie to thy soule; and a shortner of thy life: which is; *Wine*, *Wealth*, and *Women*.

What winneth a man by whordome? even but a momentanie pleasure; a present sorrow to his minde; a perpetuall sickues to his body; and eternall damnation (without heartie repentance and amendment) to his soule.

What profiteth a man by deceit, forswearing, and dissimulation? he heapeth to himself the horrible vengeance of God; and servants who shall serve him the like; and offereth his soule as a prey unto Satan.

What availeth it a man to fare delicatelie, and to drinke much of pleasant and strong drinkes? His mouth receiveth twice so much bitternesse as it had before delight; he shall become corrupt as the Tode, and shall returne to vomit with the dogge.

What getteth a man by lying? Not to bee beleeved when he speaketh truth.

Feare God: for he can destroy both thy bodie and soule.

Honour

Honour thy Prince: for he hath power over life and death.

Love thy parents: for they are the best friends thou shalt ever have.

Give reverence to thy betters: for therein thou shalt have honour to thy selfe.

Be courteous and lowly to all men: for thereby thine enemies report shall be doubted of.

Bee not wise in thine owne conceipt: for thou canst not know all thine owne imperfections.

Bee not carefull to please thine eye: for it is the deceitfullest enemy thou hast.

Remember who made thee: it was GOD. Remember of what thou wast made: even of earth and clay. Remember wherefore thou wast made; to honour and glorifie GOD. Remember to what thou shalt be made; even to dust and ashes. Remember to what thou maist be made againe; even a glorious and immortall body.

Whoso taketh upon him the degree of a

ſervant, let theſe three things bee his chiefeſt thought and meditation. The firſt, that every morning and evening, hee performe his dutifull obedience and thankeſgiving, by his prayers unto God. The ſecond, that hee alwaies carrie in minde, what carefulneſſe, truth, and diligence, is required in his ſervice towards his Maſter. The third, how hee himſelf may live with honeſtie and credit in time to come.

*The Concluſion, which is an hiſtory very profitable and delightfull for a youth to reade and meditate.*

THere was a certaine Philoſopher, who lying on his death bed, called his ſon, and ſaid theſe words unto him. My ſonne, when I thy father am dead, remember mee by recompting often unto thy ſelfe this counſell which now I give unto thee. Firſt learn of the little ſinging birds, who never miſſe in the morning and at evening, but in their kinde, they yeeld foorth their voices in prayſe and rejoycing of their Creator and maker: and ſo ſee that thou alſo doe never forget and neglect the ſame.

Learn of the litle Emet, that provideth in the ſummer

ſummer her foode for the winter: and ſo ſee that thou alſo in thy youth, labor for thy maintenance againſt thine age. Learn of the Cock, that often watcheth and croweth in the night, both to preſerve himſelf and his fellows from the Weſel: & ſo ſee that thou often watch, and ſtretch forth thy voice in prayer by night unto God, & in that quiet time, ſtudy to preuent thy dangers. Learne of the little dog, who becauſe he is the humbleſt creature of all unto man, is therefore moſt loved and eſteemed: and ſo ſee that thou evermore ſhew thy ſelf humble and lowly unto every man. Learne of the ſilke-worm, who as ſoon as ſhe gathereth ſtrength to yeeld any vertue from her, never ceaſeth not waxeth wearie until ſhe die: & ſo ſee that thou alſo content not thy ſelfe, to doe thy duty to God and man for a time, (as moſt men do:) but ſtill continue in vertue till thy very lives end.

Thus my ſon (quoth hee) if thou wilt obey this my counſell, it ſhall alwaies goe well with thee. But contrariwiſe if thou forſake it, & follow thine owne imaginations, it will happen unto thee according to this example. There dwelt by a forreſt ſide a ſhepheard, who to preſerve his ſheep from a Lion, which oftentimes had carried them away for a pray to his whelp prepared many ſnares and engins to deſtroy this Lion; but the old Lion perceiving theſe

traps to bee laid for him, departed with his yong one to another foreſt. But when the whelp grew to be as big a Lyon as his Father, he thus ſaith unto him: Father, me thinks I can remember that this place is not the countrey where I was borne, what then was the cauſe that made thee depart therehence? Saith the old Lyon, my ſonne it is not indeed our native countrey: but there is a little dwarfe a man dwelling in that place, whom through his ſubtill traps that he laid to take from me my life, I feared him, and ſo fled therehence. Saith the yong Lyon: and I ſweare by my beard that I will be revenged of him, and will go now and teare him in pieces with my teeth. Nay (ſaith the old Lyon) do not ſo, for if I my ſelfe could not poſſible get revenge againſt him, thou canſt not in any ſort do it. But the yong Lyon would not be ruled by his father, but goeth unto this forreſt where the ſhepheard dwelt: who finding him within his houſe and the doores ſhut, called unto him & ſaid: O thou naughty and vile wretch, why haſt thou ſo abuſed my father, as to drive him from his native countrey, over which and all the beaſts thereof, hee reigned as king? I tell thee that I his ſonne will be revenged of thee for making him ſo to loſe his right. The man being within his houſe ſtoutly anſwered; I regard not a raſh either



thee

thee or thy father ; but if thou once offer to enter within my doores, I have here both my ſtaffe and my axe to beate and to cut thee in peeces. The yong Lyon was ſtraightwaies amazed at his ſtout words and ſaid: Then come thou foorth, and go with me to yonder moile, and let him be judge betwixt thee & me, whether thou haſt done my father wrong or not. Saith the Shepheard: if thou wilt adjure and ſweare to do me no harme, I will go with thee. So the yong Lion ſware unto him to doe him no harm. The man then leadeth the way unto the Lion, by thoſe engins that he had prepared long before for his father: and anon the yong Lion fell into one of his pits, and was entangled by his two forefeet. O (ſaith the Lion) help me, for I know not what is this that hath boũd my feet very faſt together. Saith the ſhepheard I am not able to helpe thee, but tary thou here, and I will go and call hither the moile. But the Lion as well as he could, did yet get foorth of the pit, and went iumping and leaping to follow after the man. By and by again he fell into another pit, whereby his two hinder legges were alſo caught faſt. The ſhepheard now ſeeing him well tied and bound: he then cutteth with his knife a good greene ſtaffe, and beginneth to lay blowes ſtrongly upon the Lion. The Lion then remembreth his father, & ſaid

to the man: O beat mee not on my backe nor my belly, but rather beate mee on mine eares and on my heart: because with mine eares I would not heare the counsell of my father, nor with my heart would not beleeve it, when hee said thou hadst more subtiltie to prevaile, then I had strength. So the man beat him so long, both on the eares and the heart, that in the end he killed him. Even so (saith the Philosopher to his sonne) will destruction come upon those which will not accept & obey the good counsell and instructions of their aged fathers.

FINIS.

Rom. 16. 21.

*To God only wise be praise through Iesus Christ for ever. Amen.*